

The unknown dead soldier is buried with becoming solemnity. Let us hope the lesson he teaches will not be forgotten as quickly as were his living comrades. To them much was promised, and for them nothing done.

The best Armistice Day speech, seven words, came from Byng, governor-general of Canada: "HONOR THE DEAD BY HELPING THE LIVING!"

Senators might write that on their cuffs the next time the soldier bonus comes up.

President Harding, denouncing war, says "there must be a commanding voice." Quite true, and unless it be his voice there will be no voice.

What frightens nations in their war preparations? Is it decency, hatred, or bloodshed? No, but fear of bankruptcy.

Who has the money? This country. The others owe us ten thousand millions. They want us to wipe off the debt, not that they ever expect to pay, probably, but because with "nothing owing" it would sound more reasonable to ask, "When can you make us another loan?"

President Harding's must be the commanding voice. It might say: "I'll not wipe out your debts, or scale them down, or in any way help you to feel that your decks are cleared for more war spending."

"The way to discourage vice or war is to make it expensive. Pay the ten thousand millions you owe me first of all. That will help you to realize that war is costly. And while you are paying that money you will not be so ardently inclined to spend for more wars."

At the moment, unfortunately, of all the powers gathered at Washington only one, the United States, has a definite program. We want nothing from the others; we only ask plaintively, "For Heaven's sake, won't you cease starting new wars, compelling us to spend billions getting ready for a fight that we do not want?"

Every nation wants something from us. What is wanted first of all is a cancellation of ten thousand million dollars owed by Europe to the United States.

The very nations, by the way, that are pleading poverty as an excuse for not paying us are nations fighting and starving Russia, because she cannot possibly pay what she owes, and taking the last dollar from Germany, regardless of the fact that it must mean German national bankruptcy—hence greater world confusion.

It was suggested here that Henry Ford should be interested in the fact that Christopher Columbus had Jewish blood in his veins, and that his trip to America was financed largely by Jews. Some readers ask authority for the statement. One, evidently a Christian, writes: "When you say that Christopher Columbus had Jewish blood you insult my religion."

That complaint is interesting. If the Creator of the world thought a Jewish maiden good enough to be the mother of His own Son, He might well select a Jewess to be mother of Christopher Columbus.

If interested, read a book published by Longmans, Green & Co. called "Christopher Columbus and the Participation of the Jews in the Spanish and Portuguese Discoveries." The principal Jewish contributor to Columbus' expenses (see page 71 of the book) was Luis de Santangel, He was a Jew and treasurer general of Aragon.

On page 74 you read that he told the queen it was not necessary for her to pledge her jewels; he would supply the money necessary for the expedition. Authorities for the statement were given. Santangel had to advance money of his own, for the treasury of Aragon was empty because of war with the Moors.

Counties in Kansas compete as to which shall show the biggest increase in tractors purchased during the year. Use of tractors, instead of horses, means economy, efficiency, time saving for the farmer, less need of hired labor.

You read in the excellently edited Herald of Armstrong, Me. that A. L. Miller, of that place, fights intelligently the high cost of freight.

"When he wants coal he hitches his patient old tractor to a big wagon built for the purpose, crawls over to a coal mine and brings back a winter's supply."

Not every farmer is near enough to a coal mine to crawl over with a tractor. But every farmer could double the value of his tractor if he would have for it an extra pair of wheels with rubber tires, smaller in diameter than the plowing wheels, for use in hauling freight.

Small wheels give greater hauling power. Many a farmer's boy with the right wheels and the right tractor could earn from ten to twenty-five dollars a day during the fall and winter months hauling lumber, coal, etc., if he went about it the right way. In deep snow, take off your rubber wheels, put on the big wheels (Continued on Page 2, Column 8.)

BUILD NO MORE CAPITAL SHIPS, HUGHES PROPOSES

U. S. Unselfishly Seeks Peace, Says Harding

ARMS PARLEY OPENED WITH PLEA FOR UNITY IN ELIMINATING WARS

By GEORGE R. HOLMES.

In a terse, business-like speech, stripped of all diplomatic verbiage and niceties of international expression, President Harding officially opened the momentous armament conference here this morning at Continental Memorial Hall with a brief outline of America's position—clean hands, honest intentions, and high hopes.

"Gentlemen of the conference," the President said, "the United States welcomes you with unselfish hands. We harbor no fears; we have no sordid ends to serve; we suspect no enemy; we contemplate no conquest. Content with what we have, we seek nothing which is another's. We only wish to do with you that finer, nobler thing which no nation can do alone."

At Head of U-Shaped Table.

The President spoke from the head of the great U-shaped table, around which sat in rapt attention the statesmen of Europe and Asia. To the right of him sat France and Japan, to the left Great Britain and Italy, and down at the far end of the horseshoe were the representatives of China, Belgium, Holland and Portugal.

On either side of him at the head of the table were America's delegates. The galleries above were crowded with the entire membership of House and Senate, members of the Cabinet, Justices of the Supreme Court, and diplomats.

"I can speak officially for our United States," the President continued. "Our hundred millions frankly want less of armament and more of war. Wholly free from guile, sure in our minds that we harbor no unworthy designs, we accredit the world with the same good intent."

The President voiced both a hope and a warning in his brief address—a hope that out of this conference may come international peace and a better understanding among nations, and a warning that these things can not be accomplished by the secret intrigue that has defeated the aims of so many international gatherings.

"This is not to be done in intrigue," he said earnestly. "Greater assurance is found in exchanges of simple honesty and directness."

Enormous Possibilities.

The possibilities of this conference, the President pointed out, are enormous. The world is crying for means of lightening burdens, longing for a clearer understanding that may prevent its being again set afire by war. And out of this gathering the President voiced the hope would come those very things.

Perhaps never before in the world's history has there been a parley of the world's leading statesmen with so little ostentation and show, so little flowery expression and trappings of grandeur and rank.

The world's foremost statesmen sat around the green-covered table in much the same manner that a board of directors would sit around a table in the offices of some great American corporation. The President's speech was short, terse, and to the point, not unlike that of the chairman of such a board.

Only the bright-colored flags, the hundreds of newspaper correspondents from all parts of the world, and the crowded expectant galleries marked this as one of the most, if not the most, of the world.

It is not possible to overappraise the importance of such a conference. It is no unseemly boast, no disparagement of other nations which, though not represented, are held in highest respect, to declare that the conclusions of this body will have a signal influence on all human progress—the fortunes of the world.

Awakened Conscience. Here is a meeting, I can well believe, which is an earnest endeavor of the awakened conscience of twentieth century civilization. It is not a convention of remorse, nor a session of sorrow. It is not the conference of victors to define terms of settlement. Nor is it a council of nations seeking to remake humankind. It is rather a coming together, from all parts of

Soviet Finances Will Be Shifted to Gold Basis Soon

By International News Service.

MOSCOW, Nov. 12.—Russian finances will be shifted to a gold basis when the ninth congress of all-Russian soviets meets here December 20, according to indications today.

M. Kranshtchokoff, until recently president of the far eastern Republic, now heads the budget department of the soviet government and it was understood he will introduce the gold basis which prevailed in the far eastern republic from its beginning. Such a move would mean that all railway fares, telegrams, taxes, etc., would be payable in gold.

Kranshtchokoff is well known in Chicago where he was formerly connected with the People's Institute.

CONGRESS MAY PROBE TRAFFIC JAM AT BRIDGE

Senators Voice Indignation Over Worst Trouble of Kind in City's History.

A combination of inefficiency is to blame for the traffic jam at the Highway bridge yesterday, according to officials who were caught in the jam and had several hours in which to consider the causes for the affair.

The jam, which was the worst in the history of the District, probably will be investigated by Congress, while a lesser investigation will be made by the District officials.

Commissioner James F. Oyster, who has immediate supervision over the police department, has called on Major Harry L. Gessford, superintendent of police, for a report. "If he knows the conditions that existed at the Highway bridge, and if he does not to make an investigation and report."

Police officials are inclined to lay the blame on the War Department, saying that the cause of the trouble was the inefficient handling of the crowds at Arlington Cemetery. The army officers lay the blame to the District policemen who, they say, fell down on the job, and were idly ogling the crowd on Pennsylvania avenue while a few men were trying to regulate traffic among tens of thousands of automobiles on the bridges leading to Arlington.

Three Men at Bridge.

Police officials said today that they had three men on the bridge to regulate traffic. The official instructions given out yesterday bear out this assertion. The instructions called on Capt. W. E. Sanford, in command of the Fourth precinct, to detail one bicycle man and two footmen to regulate the traffic, but the situation got away from them and they sent in a call to headquarters for assistance. Inspector Harrison, Captain Headley, in charge of the Traffic Bureau; Lieutenant Shelby, Inspector Cross and thirty-three privates were sent to the Highway bridge and after several

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4.)

TOMORROW The Washington Times WILL PUBLISH "It's a Good Little World, After All"

A Ballad by A. Gamse

Full of all the worth-while thought of life, this tuneful ballad will be found most attractive. It is a waltz, good for dancing, and in an excellent key for singing. Written especially for The Washington Times, this waltz-song will be presented for the first time in print with Sunday's Washington Times. Order your copy now.

OBERGON APPROVES PEACE AM

Mexican President Discusses Conference Outlook in Letter To William R. Hearst.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 12.—Alvaro Obregon, President of Mexico, has addressed the following telegram to William Randolph Hearst, urging reduction of armaments:

Proprietor The Washington Times: Universal disarmament, considered in the past only as an ideal to the attainment of which many great men devoted all their efforts, has now become an urgent necessity, not to be postponed any longer, for the simple reason that modern armies and the cost of their equipment constitute the heaviest burden under which mankind now staggers.

That part of the community which is constituted by men who work and produce is daily losing strength, weakening its energies and exhausting its patience, there being an undue excess in the number of consumers whose sole activities are devoted to destruction in all its forms. Conditions such as these have created a state of disturbance which, if it be not soon remedied, will inevitably lead to a fearful catastrophe.

Brute Force Age Passed.

The only lesson, and this a very costly one, which the world has taught us beyond all doubt, is that the age of brute force is passed forever, that man's greatest conquests in the future will be found in the realms of art and science, and that it is necessary to devote to these fields all that vast expenditure of mental and physical energy now absorbed in the creation of armies and in the production of armaments.

For this reason there is no one who does not wholeheartedly support the idea of disarmament, which means the reduction of armies to a number just large enough to insure internal order and to maintain peace at home.

In referring to armaments, three important points must, however, be carefully considered:

Are the present needs of disarmament in keeping with the moral level which mankind now attains?

Is the road taken, if one may judge by the scanty information which has leaked out, the shortest cut toward the accomplishment of such a noble end?

Will the representatives of those countries that have been invited to discuss this subject put the interests of mankind before those of their respective countries?

Morality Should Rule.

In connection with the first point, it is clear that with the suppression of brute force, true morality should attain its real value and influence, and its dictates should be accepted as final in defining the rights of all individuals as well as of all nations. The exact definition of such rights cannot be reached until they have been equally granted to all men irrespective of race, color, language, and religion, and until it is held that all the nations which constitute the human race possess them in an equal degree.

Therefore, in order that disarmament, when accomplished, should not become a barren failure, it is hoped that the moral level of the present generation be sufficiently high to recognize and to respect the rights of others, limiting its demands to its own rights.

In connection with the second point, let us note that a considerable number of nations have not been invited to participate in a conference which means race, and in which, besides disarmament or limitation of armaments, other topics will be discussed which introduce real innovations in the domain of international law.

Room for Conjecture.

This leaves room for the conjecture that there does not exist among the delegates assembled to discuss such important affairs the intention to use mere persuasive measures to induce the countries excluded from the conference to accept their decision. In that case the desired disarmament

(Continued on Page 19, Column 7.)

Russia, Piqued, Calls Arms Parley of Her Own

By International News Service.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 12.—The Russian Soviet government, disgruntled because President Harding did not invite Bolshevik representatives to the Washington disarmament parley, has invited China, Japan, Korea, Siam and India to send delegates to a peace conference at Irkutsk immediately, according to an unconfirmed press dispatch today.

Chinese and Japanese delegates were said to have already started for Irkutsk.

SOUTH CHINA REPUDIATES PEKING ARMS DELEGATES

SHANGHAI, Nov. 12.—Dr. Sun Yat Sen, first president of the Chinese republic, today sent the following message to the Washington armament limitation through the International News Service from Wu Chow:

"I appeal to the conference to remember the cause of south China. Millions of Chinese will anxiously follow the course of the conference. My government will not permit Peking to represent her there. Decisions which are incompatible with us will be repudiated by my government."

HARDING MAY PROCLAIM PEACE WITH GERMANY

President Harding may issue a proclamation of peace with the former Central Powers today, it was learned at the White House.

The State Department has received cabled advice that both Germany and the other nations have exchanged ratifications of the peace treaty with the United States. It was said that it would be customary to await the return of the treaties before proclaiming peace, but because of the significance of the day the President might issue a proclamation some time after the opening of the armament conference.

MISSOURI GOVERNOR SIGNS BONUS BILL

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 12.—At the conclusion of Armistice Day ceremonies at Missouri's capital yesterday, Gov. Arthur M. Hyde affixed his signature to the soldier bonus bill, making the State law for the distribution of \$15,000,000 to former service men, immediately effective.

WELLS SAYS WORLD YET WILL MOURN FOR FOES' WAR DEAD

PEACE OR WAR.
Studies of the Washington Conference.
ARTICLE NO. 4.
The Futility of Mere Limitation.

By H. G. WELLS.

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Britain, France, Italy and now the peoples of the United States have honored and buried the bodies of certain unknown soldiers, each according to their national traditions and circumstances. Canada, I hear, is to follow suit.

So the world expresses its sense that in the great war the only hero was the common man. Poor Hans and poor Ivan lie rotting yet under the soil of a hundred battlefields, bones and decay, rags of soiled uniform and fragments of accoutrements, still waiting for monuments and speeches. Yet they, too, were mothers' sons, kept step, obeyed orders, went singing into battle and knew the strange intoxication of soldierly fellowship and the sense of devotion to something much greater than themselves.

In Arlington Cemetery soldiers of the Confederate South lie honored equally with the Federal dead, the

10-YEAR NAVAL HOLIDAY SUGGESTED BY U. S. IS BOMB IN CONFERENCE

By GEORGE R. HOLMES, International News Service.

Complete abandonment of all capital ship-building programs, either actual or projected, was proposed to the armament conference today by Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes as the first step in the world-wide plans to limit the navies of the powers.

Secretary Hughes proposed that, if acceptable to the other powers, the agreement proposed by America last for ten years.

Secretary Hughes spoke in his official capacity of chairman of the American delegation and submitted a complete plan for the limitation of the naval armament in his opening address.

Came Like a Bomb Shell.

The plan had previously been worked out by American naval advisers. It came as a bomb shell to all except the inner circles of the American Government.

It had not been expected that the Americans would take the lead with such a definite, concrete, and drastic proposal until the conference had gotten under way. If the terms of the Hughes proposal are applied to the United States navy, our future strength at sea will be limited to eighteen capital ships, with a tonnage of 500,650; Great Britain, twenty-two capital ships, tonnage, 604,450, and Japan's navy will be ten capital ships, tonnage, 299,700.

The American proposal would leave the navies of the world in relatively the same position they now hold, namely, Great Britain first, United States slightly behind her, and Japan occupying third place.

In capital ships alone, Great Britain would be more than 100,000 tons in excess of the United States, while Japan would be about 200,000 tons behind the United States.

In auxiliary craft, however, Great Britain and United States would be of equal strength, while Japan will be considerably behind.

Secretary Hughes' proposal applied only to the United States, Great Britain, and Japan, the Secretary stating that owing to the peculiar position of France and Italy due to the world war, those nations would be

considered by the conference at a later date.

America's Proposals.

What America proposed was briefly this:

1. Complete abandonment of all capital ships now building or contemplated.
2. This would mean scrapping all of America's 1916 program, which is not yet completed; Japan's famous eight-and-eight program, and Great Britain's program of four new super-liners.
3. This program would cost the United States about \$330,000,000.
4. Scrap all older vessels beyond certain classes.
5. Great Britain, Japan and the United States to agree not to replace any of the ships they keep within ten years—in effect, a ten-year naval holiday.
6. That when replacements begin at the end of ten years, no ship be built of over 35,000 tons.

Would Keep Ships 20 Years.

7. That, subject to the ten-year limitation, ships left should be considered fit for replacement at the end of twenty years.
8. The powers are to inform each other upon completion of the "scrapping" and also as to replacements.
9. Secretary Hughes made no specific recommendations concerning merchant marine, but said that this subject also had to be considered.

"The United States proposes the following plan for a limitation of the naval armaments of the conferring nations. The United States believes that this plan safely guards the interests of all concerned."

"In working out this proposal the United States has been guided by four general principles:
(a) The elimination of all capital ship building programs, either actual or projected.
(b) Further reduction through the scrapping of certain of the older ships.
(c) That regard should be had to the existing naval strength of the conferring powers.
(d) The use of capital ship tonnage as the measurement of strength for navies and a proportionate allowance of auxiliary combatants craft prescribed."

Details of the naval armaments limitation program follow:
Proposal for a limitation of naval armaments.

Capital Ships.
1.—The United States to scrap all new capital ships now under construction and on their way to completion. This includes six battleships and seven battlecruisers on the ways and

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2.)